

**ATHERSTONE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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**Public Health Department**

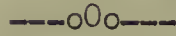
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**THE**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
**AND OF THE**  
**Chief Public Health Inspector**  
**1962**





ATHERSTONE  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



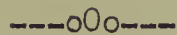
ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



FOR THE YEAR

1962

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION, SOCIAL CONDITIONS  
AND OCCUPATIONS

The Rural District of Atherstone lies almost in the centre of England and in the northern part of the County of Warwick. The northern and eastern boundaries of the District form part of the Leicestershire County Border. Neighbouring Warwickshire local authorities are Nuneaton Borough and Meriden and Tamworth Rural Districts. Coventry is situated 15 miles to the south and Leicester and Birmingham are each 20 miles away to east and west respectively.

The interests of Atherstone have always been agricultural, commercial and industrial. Coal mining and hat manufacturing are the principal industries, whilst there are also brick, pipe and tile works, engineering works, hosiery and footwear factories and other minor industries. There is a need for new industries as well as for extension of some of the existing industries, and splendid opportunities exist for such development.

Means of communication are good. The busy trunk road known as Watling Street (A5), passes through the town of Atherstone, as also does the main London to Crewe Railway Line and the Coventry Canal. The (A5) By-Pass of the town is now in course of construction and it should be completed about the end of 1963.

Atherstone is of great antiquity. Indisputable evidence of Roman association has been discovered from time to time. Atherstone town was well established in the 9th century and it was entered in Domesday Book as Aderstone.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

at 31st December, 1962

Chairman:

Councillor E. Bond, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor J. Sanders, J.P.

Councillors:

Mr. J. I. Evans, J.P., Mrs. V. W. Fod, Mr. H. Alcock,  
Mr. L. G. Beasley, Mr. G. S. Collins, Mr. S. Chetwynd,  
Mr. R. Fretwell, Mr. J. F. McCarthy, Mr. E. W. Mellor,  
Mr. R. Mellor, Mr. A. Morris, Mr. F. A. Paintin,  
Mr. P. H. Sanders, Mr. A. E. Shaw, J.P., Mr. A. L. Standley,  
Mr. F. Worrall.

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

E. M. HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

S. B. ACTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Deputy Public Health Inspector:

R. A. MARGOSCHIS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

P. HIBBERT, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Assistant:

MRS. M. E. TAYLOR.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Atherstone.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Atherstone Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report on the state of the Public Health in the Rural District of Atherstone for 1962.

VITAL STATISTICS During the year population figures obtained from the Census held in 1961 became available. These showed that in ten years the population of the Rural District had increased by 1,253 giving a total figure of 24,911. The parish of Atherstone showed a reduction in population of 372, while the greatest increase - 846 occurred in the parish of Mancetter. This can no doubt be explained by the slum clearance programme which resulted in the transfer of a large number of the inhabitants of Atherstone to the new housing estate in the latter parish.

The mid-year estimate obtained from the Registrar General's Department gave the population of the Rural District for 1962 as 25,070.

During the year 435 births occurred giving a birth rate of 17.35 per 1,000 of population. This was slightly greater than 1961 but slightly below the national average of 18.00 per 1,000.

The number of infant deaths was 10 giving an infant mortality rate of 23 per 1,000 live births which was slightly above the national average of 21.4. All these deaths were, in the present state of medical knowledge, unavoidable as 6 were due to congenital cardiac defects, 1 to prematurity and 3 due to virus pneumonias.



INFECTIOUS DISEASES The notifications of infectious diseases were less than the previous year when there was the usual biennial outbreak of measles.

One case of paratyphoid fever was notified but a full investigation failed to reveal the source of infection.

Earlier in the year outbreaks of smallpox occurred in various parts of the country when 64 cases were notified nationally and 24 deaths occurred. It cannot be emphasised too strongly that, despite the rigid control at the points of entry to this country from abroad, there is always the possibility of smallpox being imported.

These outbreaks led to an increased demand for vaccination from members of the public.

It is not fully appreciated that primary vaccination in adult life may possibly be dangerous as complications can occur. If vaccination is performed in early childhood the incidence of these complications is negligible and little discomfort is experienced on re-vaccination later in life.

The number of parents who avail themselves of the facilities available to have their children vaccinated by their Family Doctors or at the Infant Welfare Clinics is very small.

Vaccination in early childhood is now a painless procedure which leads to little discomfort and no large disfiguring scars which were so common in the past are seen. I cannot urge parents too strongly to ensure that their children are protected against this dread disease.

FOOD HYGIENE In my last report an account was given of the Clean Food Campaign carried out in the summer of 1961.

The supervision of food premises is an important function of the Public Health Department. Your Inspectors have continued their vigilance to ensure that the food offered for sale is of as high a standard of cleanliness and purity as possible.

The processing of frozen food for sale is a rapidly expanding industry and it is now rare to see a food shop which does not offer this type of food for sale.

Your Inspectors carried out a survey of all deep freeze storage cabinets and found numerous cases where routine procedures and the maintenance of correct storage temperatures were at fault. Advice was freely given, surveillance is being continued and the position is now satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY The public water supply to all parts of the Rural District was satisfactory. Prior to the establishment of the North East Warwickshire Water Board, complaints, usually of discoloured water, were frequently received. These are now so rare that I cannot recall when the last one was received.

Samples of mains water are, from time to time, submitted to the laboratory, by the Board and your Inspectors, for bacteriological examination. The results obtained showed that the water supply was free from bacterial contamination.

There is a private water supply in the District which at times yielded unsatisfactory results. When this occurred advice was given and the fault soon rectified.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES Warwickshire County Council, responsible for the personal health services, continued despite staff shortages to provide the usual services and even expanded many activities. An account of these services is given in the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health.

Towards the close of the year, discussions were started with the W.V.S. with a view to initiating a Meals on Wheels Service in those parts of the Rural District where the need arose.

I felt that there was a great demand for such a service and although it is anticipated that only two meals per person per week would be served this would be a valuable contribution in maintaining a reasonable standard of health in some of the elderly.

Finally I should like to state that the standard of health and hygiene in the Rural District of Atherstone for 1962 was satisfactory. Progress continued and the Inspectors maintained their usual high standard of routine work.



I should like to thank the Chairman, Councillor Ernest Bond, J.P., and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and constructive criticisms.

Appreciation must also be expressed for the co-operation and assistance received from your Chief Public Health Inspector and other members of the Inspectorate. Also to Mrs. Taylor who has typed and prepared this report.

E. M. HUGHES.

Medical Officer of Health.

# STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	21,945
Population, census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	23,658
Population, census, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	24,911
Intercensal increase in population...	...	...	...	...	...	1,253
Population (mid-year estimate) 1962	...	...	...	...	...	25,070
Number of inhabited houses, 1962	...	...	...	...	...	8,159
Density of population, i.e. number of persons per acre, 1962	...	...	...	...	...	1.14
Number of persons per dwelling, 1962	...	...	...	...	...	3.07
Rateable value of District	...	...	...	...	...	£280,827
Sum represented by penny rate, 1962	...	...	...	...	...	£1,150
Excess of males over females (at Census)	...	...	...	...	...	379

## Parish Population, Census 1961:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ansloy ... ..	2,930	1,260	1,202	2,462
Atherstone ... ..	944	2,713	2,740	5,453
Baddesley Ensor ... ..	1,156	956	868	1,824
Baxterley ... ..	901	212	210	422
Bentley ... ..	1,967	84	75	159
Caldecote ... ..	667	75	62	137
Dordon ... ..	2,162	1,668	1,573	3,241
Grendon ... ..	2,415	748	712	1,460
Hartshill ... ..	1,585	1,313	1,270	2,583
Mancetter ... ..	1,607	1,395	1,364	2,759
Merevale ... ..	890	38	50	88
Oldbury ... ..	611	37	45	82
Polesworth ... ..	4,110	2,146	2,095	4,241
Totals	21,945	12,645	12,266	24,911

PARISH POPULATIONS

COMPARISON OF 1951 WITH 1961 CENSUS

Parish	Number Increased	Number Decreased
Ansley.	375	-
Atherstone.	-	372
Baddesley Ensor.	125	-
Baxterley.	88	-
Bentley.	-	25
Caldecote	16	-
Dordon.	408	-
Grendon.	-	131
Hartshill.	-	159
Mancetter.	846	-
Merevale.	-	133
Oldbury.	-	6
Polesworth.	221	-
Totals	2,079	826

Intercensal increase in population 1,253.

VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births ... ..	211	224	435
Legitimate ... ..	204	214	418
Illegitimate... ..	7	10	17
Birth Rate ... ..			17.35
Comparability Factor... ..			0.96
Still Births ... ..	10	3	13
Legitimate ... ..	9	3	12
Illegitimate... ..	1	-	1
Deaths ... ..	158	124	282
Death Rate ... ..			11.25
Correction Factor ... ..			1.19
Corrected Death Rate... ..			13.37
Infant Deaths			
(0 weeks to 12 months) ... ..	9	1	10
Legitimate ... ..	8	1	9
Illegitimate... ..	1	-	1
Infant Mortality Rate ... ..			23.00
Neo-Natal Deaths			
(under 1 month) ... ..	2	-	2
Legitimate ... ..	2	-	2
Illegitimate... ..	-	-	-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate ... ..			4.59
Early Neo-Natal Deaths			
(under 1 week) ... ..	2	-	2
Legitimate ... ..	2	-	2
Illegitimate... ..	-	-	-
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate			4.59

NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR, 1962.

Cause of Death					Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	1	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	1	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	-	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	1	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	...	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	1	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	5	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	...	...	...	6	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	-	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	-	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	17	11
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	-	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	4	14
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	29	22
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	-	7
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	17	12
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	14	10
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	8	5
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	8	5
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	8	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	2	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	-	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	4	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	1	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	-	1
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	3	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	13	12
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	4	-
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	8	5
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	2	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	-	-
					<hr/> 158	<hr/> 124
						<hr/> <u>282</u>



## BIRTHS.

The number of registered live births for 1962, was 435, giving a crude birth rate of 17.35 per 1,000 population. The comparability factor is 0.96, making the corrected birth rate 16.65 per 1,000 population. The Birth Rate for England and Wales in 1962, was 18.0 per 1,000 population.

## DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 282, giving a crude death rate of 11.25 per 1,000 population. The factor for correction is 1.19 and it results in a standardised death rate of 13.37 per 1,000 population. The "correction factor," being above unity, indicates that Atherstone District has a younger, on average, population than the rest of the Country. The corrected death rate is designed to afford a means of comparing the healthiness of different districts by accounting for the irregularities of the distribution of the population as regards age and sex.

The 1962, death rate for England and Wales was 11.9 per 1,000 population.

The diseases and conditions giving rise to the majority of the deaths over the last five years are:-

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Diseases of the heart and blood vessels	75	85	86	76	111
Cerebral Haemorrhage	50	34	40	46	18
Cancer	42	41	48	45	51
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	21	22	16	25	26
Violence, accidents and suicide	14	19	17	17	19

## INFANT DEATHS

10 deaths of infants under one year of age occurred during 1962, 9 were males and 1 was female.

The infantile mortality rate was 23.00 per 1,000 related live births. The rate for England and Wales was 21.4

## BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN ATHERSTONE

Year	Average Five Years		
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947	20.8	10.3	44.4
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	17.5	9.9	32.1
1953 1954 1955 1956 1957	16.7	10.1	28.2
1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	15.7	10.3	21.9

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The table on page 15 shews the number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases which have occurred in Atherstone over the last ten years.

The following are the number of cases of infectious diseases notified by Medical Practitioners in the year ended 31st December, 1962.

	Males	Females	Total
Scarlet Fever ... ..	8	4	12
Whooping Cough ... ..	-	3	3
Measles ... ..	23	22	45
Acute Poliomyelitis			
Paralytic ... ..	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic ... ..	-	-	-
Diphtheria... ..	-	-	-
Smallpox ... ..	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	-	1
Dysentery ... ..	-	1	1
Acute Encephalitis ... ..	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	-	1	1
Acute Pneumonia ... ..	2	2	4
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ... ..	1	-	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	-	-	-
Malaria			
Contracted Abroad ... ..	-	-	-
Indigenous ... ..	-	-	-
Erysipelas... ..	-	-	-
	<u>35</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>68</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1953 - 1962

Disease	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Scarlet Fever	18	17	15	40	35	13	25	13	6	12
Whooping Cough	68	16	43	4	26	6	-	3	15	3
Measles	292	66	658	9	369	24	456	2	440	45
Acute Poliomyelitis	8	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	12	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Inf.	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1
Acute Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	3	61	27	1	5	1	1	-	-
Ophth. Neonatorum	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	2	28	42	13	20	17	11	4
Acute Pneumonia	22	36	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	5	14	4	2	4	6	-	10	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracted abroad	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indigenous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	4	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

TABLE I

Details	Males		Females		Total
	Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	
(a) Number of cases on Register at beginning of year	72	11	42	14	139
(b) Number of cases notified under Regulations of 1952 for first time in year	4	-	4	1	9
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	-	-	-	-	1
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by formal notification	1	-	-	-	1
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	13	-	6	1	20
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register on 31st December, 1962.	64	11	40	14	129



SUMMARY OF CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS

REGISTER 1948 - 1961

TABLE II

Year	Cases on Register			Notifications each year			Deaths		
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Total	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Total	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Total
1948	103	33	136	33	4	37	10	1	11
1949	117	34	151	26	5	31	6	2	8
1950	123	36	159	18	5	23	10	1	11
1951	132	40	172	30	8	38	7	3	10
1952	146	47	193	28	12	40	6	2	8
1953	160	50	210	24	8	32	4	1	5
1954	174	49	223	29	2	31	3	-	3
1955	158	45	203	18	5	23	2	-	2
1956	149	43	192	11	3	14	4	1	5
1957	137	37	174	10	1	11	1	-	1
1958	134	38	172	9	4	13	3	-	3
1959	128	28	156	13	1	14	2	-	2
1960	119	26	145	11	3	14	2	1	3
1961	114	25	139	12	-	12	-	-	-
1962	104	25	129	9	1	10	1	1	2

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory situated at the Coventry and Warwick Hospital, Coventry, undertakes the bacteriological examination of samples of water, ice cream and food also in connection with the investigation of infectious diseases.

Messrs. Bostock, Hill & Rigby, Public Analysts, Birmingham, are frequently employed for chemical analyses.

## THE GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE

The General Practitioners Service is administered by the Warwickshire Executive Council; eight medical practitioners live in the district, but others living outside have extended their activities to cover parts of the district.

There are no general hospital services directly available within the district, but out-patients and in-patients facilities are available at the Nuneaton and Tamworth hospitals. Cases of infectious diseases are usually admitted to Whitley Hospital, Coventry, and a small percentage of cases requiring special treatment are admitted to Birmingham Hospitals. The one-time Atherstone Isolation Hospital at Grendon has now been converted into a Sanatorium, but the bed accommodation for Tuberculosis patients is largely provided for at Hertford Hill Sanatorium, Near Warwick, but various other Sanatoria within the Birmingham Hospital Region are also used.

The Warwickshire County Council are responsible for the administration of the School Health Service, and for arrangements for Domiciliary Nursing, Domestic Helps, Vaccination and Immunisation, the care of Mothers and Young Children, the Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care and the Ambulance Service as laid down in Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946. With the exception of the Ambulance Service, the day by day administration of these services is under the control of the Area Medical Officer, Council Offices, Bedworth. The Ambulance Depot is at Watling Street, Dordon.

A General Purposes Clinic is situated in Station Street, Atherstone. Infant Welfare and School Clinics are held in and conducted in these premises and sessions are held at which the Speech Therapist, Dentist and Eye Specialist attend. A school Dental Officer covers Bedworth and Atherstone and is at present devoting two full days a week to treatment.

### MORTUARY FACILITIES

In May, 1962, the reconstruction of the Atherstone Mortuary was approved by the Council. Whilst the works proceed an arrangement has been made for the use of the mortuary at the Manor Hospital, Nuneaton.

### INFANT WELFARE SERVICE

Station Street, Atherstone.	Infant Welfare Clinic	Wednesdays (2-4 p.m.)
Church Hall, Ansley.	"	Wednesdays (2-4 p.m.)
Village Hall, Dordon.	"	Alternate Thursdays (2-4 p.m.)
Parish Hall, Polesworth.	"	Alternate Tuesdays (2-4 p.m.)
Wesleyan Hall, Baddesley.	"	Alternate Fridays (2-4 p.m.)

### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Station Street, Atherstone.	Minor Ailments Clinic	Wednesdays (9-12 noon).
"	Ophthalmic Clinic	Friday afternoons Monthly by appointment.
"	Speech Therapy Clinic	Thursday afternoon Monthly by appointment.
"	Orthopaedic Exercises Clinic	Tuesday afternoon by appointment.
Nursing Home, Polesworth.	Minor Ailments Clinic	Alternate Tuesdays 9 a.m.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Atherstone,

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Atherstone Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is my twentieth Annual Report.

The subject sections into which it is divided are generally sufficient, but comment should be added in respect of:-

1. THE PROVISION OF NEW COUNCIL HOUSES. In the Annual Report for 1953, I included a statement shewing that from the end of the 1939-1945 War, traditional building had provided an average of 73 Council houses per year and including 355 non-traditional types (120 Aluminium bungalows; 50 Dykes; 50 Smith's; 94 Wates' and 41 Merevale Hutments), the number of 112 per annum had been averaged.

The last nine years disclose slowing-up in the rate of post-War Council house building; principally because only one hundred pre-fabricated houses (Trusteel on Atherstone North Site) have been erected since 1953.

At the 31st March, 1963, (17 $\frac{3}{4}$  years since the end of the War) there were 1,695 post-War Council owned dwellings. Of these, 414 were non-traditional types. Traditionally built numbered 1,281, or an average of just over 72 each year. Including non-traditional types the annual average has come down to nearly 96, which is sixteen per annum less than the average rate in the first nine post-War years.

Though the dwellings built since 1953, are smaller than prior to that date, both in floor area and number of rooms, and many are flats and bungalows, local building firms working for the Council complete no greater average number each year.



What I have just written must make it obvious that schemes for quickly erected, in part or wholly prefabricated dwellings must be adopted by the Council if the clearance of unfit houses and reduction of the waiting list of lodger-applicants is to be jointly effected, or larger estate scheme which would be attractive to the big national building firms must also be introduced.

In charge, of course, of local authority building is the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The annual allocations of about 100 houses issued therefrom for our District are just, considering the record, but this allotment could, no doubt, be increased if our potential were shewn to be greater.

Private house building has gained marked impetus here in the last two years and there is every indication that the District is at last to be better and more widely developed. Private industry is only under the restriction of availability of materials once planning permission is granted.

However, the great majority of new houses built and now being erected are bought by families from other areas - principally Birmingham. An outstanding example is an estate of 55 houses in Atherstone Parish, only two of which were taken by local families. The Parishes principally affected by the larger scale developers are Atherstone, Baddesley Ensor, Dordon, Hartshill, Polesworth and the Polesworth Wards of Birchmoor and Warton.

2. THE SEVEN-DAY WEEK. The five-day week, which your staff and workmen in general have enjoyed for the last few years is most beneficial if it can be achieved and the service which the public expects, and the law makes we in the Health Department responsible for, be given in the time.

In this connection a 7-day week applies in the Health Department for at least one member of the inspectorate. Meat inspection has to be done half-day every Saturday and Sunday; usually by Mr. Margoschis and Mr. Hibbert alternately. Also, owing to so many houses being vacant on week days, detailed house inspections have in many cases to be done on Saturdays, or at out of office hours when daylight allows. Overtime is not paid, but time-in-lieu is supposed to be taken - one day off for every two half-days worked. However, it cannot be in full, for as we number only three inspectorate with a clerical assistant, the taking of all time-in-lieu would have a disastrous effect on the working of the Department. If Messrs. Margoschis and Hibbert took all the Annual holidays, Bank holidays and compensatory days off to which they are entitled, they would each be away for eleven full weeks

in the year. Their loyalty and conscientious regard to their office is demonstrated by the fact that not more than one-third of that total time has been taken in any year so far.

3. CLEANER AIR AND CLEANER FOOD. The Atherstone By-Pass was commenced in the year and should be completed in 1964. In May, 1961, a pollution measuring instrument was fixed in the front of these offices to measure pollution at street level. The offices abut to the footpath of Long Street (Watling Street A5), where at times about 1,000 vehicles per hour pass within three to nine yards. This instrument has shewn a pollution level  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as high as a similar recorder at the back of the offices and at a higher level.

Long Street is also the main shopping street, with an overall width of only 35 feet in parts and, as traffic apart from polluting the air with engine fumes, keeps street dust and all it might compose in a constant state of agitation with dissemination into and on to open food in foodshops. The By-pass will be of inestimable public health value to the residents and to all those from other traffic endowed areas who come into the town to do their food shopping.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Councillor Ernest Bond, J.P.) and the Members of the Committee for their valued support; the stalwart employees of the Refuse Collection Service, who do so much for the public good for so little, and my colleagues in the Department for their assiduous attention to their duties.

Commending this Report to your Notice.

S. B. ACTON.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## HOUSING

During the year 13 Demolition Orders were made under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, and one Council-owned cottage was condemned and demolished.

Two Closing Orders were made on houses which had been reported on as being individually unfit. Subsequently one was converted into a shop and the other was put to agricultural use.

Plans were approved for reconstruction and extension of Beehive Cottage, Bentley, which was in Category II of the List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest and had been made the subject of a Closing Order in 1956. The cottage, early 19th century, thatched and hexagonal shape, was cleverly extended by the addition of three similar hexagonal shapes incorporating all modern conveniences and found very pleasing on completion.

No. 3, Austrey Road, Warton, which was reported on under Section 16, was the subject of an undertaking to repair given by the owner in November. The works were not completed by the end of the year.

In February and March respectively, the Parish of Dordon, Church Road (No. 1) and the Parish of Hartshill, Castle Road (No. 1) Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Orders were declared and made. They consisted of 8 dwellings with 16 occupants and 15 dwellings with 31 occupants. Objections lodged with the Minister of Housing and Local Government in respect of the Dordon Order were withdrawn before the Local Inquiry in October. Objections to the Hartshill Order were heard and subsequently the Minister confirmed the Compulsory Purchase Order with amendment only of the colour notation of four of the dwellings included in the Order.

In May, 1962, the pair of cottages known as Mercer's Buildings, Long Street, Atherstone, were officially withdrawn from the Long Street (No. 6) Clearance Area which had been represented in 1959, and wherein the County Council and this Council had bought all the other properties by agreement.

For subsidy purposes in respect of dwellings provided for re-housing families from condemned dwellings, the keeping of a Displacement Register has been necessary since November, 1956.



To the end of the year, our Displacement Register shews the following numbers of families re-housed:- 1956 - 31; 1957 - 179; 1958 - 24; 1959 - 8; 1960 - 76; 1961 - 22; 1962 - 102. Total 442.

At the 31st March, 1963, there were 2,403 completed Council-owned houses, bungalows and flats, and a further 58 were approved or under construction. 708 houses existed in 1939; none were built during the War years. The Council dwellings are in the following Parishes:- Atherstone 874; Ansley 156; Baddesley Ensor 202; Baxterley 24; Dordon 128; Grendon 14; Hartshill 151; Mancetter 442 and Polesworth 413. There are no Council houses in the very rural parishes of Bentley, Caldecote, Merevale and Oldbury.

The following Table is made up from four quarterly Returns which were sent to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

# HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Return for the Year Ended 31st December, 1962.

A. <u>HOUSES DEMOLISHED</u> In Clearance Areas.	Houses Demol- ished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	20	181	63
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas.			
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 17(1) H.A. 1957.	16	89	25
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	-	-	-
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	-	-	-
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.	-	-	-
B. <u>UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED</u>	Number		
8. Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) & 35(1) Housing Act, 1957.	10	23	9
9. Under Secs. 17(3) & 26 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
10. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
C. <u>UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED</u>			
		By Owner	By L.A.
11. After informal action by Local Authority.		92	-
12. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts. (b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957.		16 20	2 -
13. Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957.		-	-
D. <u>UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE</u>		Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings in col.(1)
Position at end of year.		(1)	(2)
14. Retained for temporary accommodation. (a) under Section 48. (b) under Section 17(2). (c) under Section 46.		- - -	- - -
15. Licensed for temporary occupation under Sec. 34 or 53.		-	-
E. <u>PURCHASE OF HOUSING BY AGREEMENT</u>		Number of Hses. (1)	Number of Occupants. (2)
16. Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the Year.		8	32



### CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

The Rent Act, 1957, came into force on the 1st July, 1957. 41 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were made to the end of 1957. Another 41 came in during 1958; 12 in 1959, 6 in 1960, none in 1961 and one only in 1962.

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### HOUSE PURCHASE & HOUSING ACT, 1959.

#### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The following Table shews the number of applications received for Improvement Grants in the past four years.

1959 covers July to December only (inception of Standard Grants).

Year	No. of Applica- tions	No. Granted		Number Refused	No. of Houses owner- occupied	No. of Tenanted Houses
		Stan- dard	Discret- -ionary			
1959	32	29	3	-	31	1
1960	71	60	8	3	66	5
1961	99	95	3	1	43	55
1962	112	108	4	-	56	56

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### CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

The Caravan Sites in our District do not pose any particular problem. The largest site accommodates only four caravans. Twelve other licensed sites exist on which there are one to three caravans each.

## WATER SUPPLIES

The North East Warwickshire Water Board which was established in 1960, is responsible for mains water supplies for the Nuneaton, Bedworth and Athorstone Districts. A resume on the sources of supplies to our Area was given in the 1959 Annual Report.

During 1962, we had 48 bacteriological examination results of samples of our District main water taken throughout the area, which had been submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, by the Water Board and this Department. Three samples only gave unsatisfactory coliform bacilli results. In one case Type I Bact. Coli was present, but this was associated with water from a new length of main which had not been adequately disinfected. After chlorination repeat samples proved satisfactory.

Close liaison exists between the Board and this Department and appropriate action is immediately taken by the Board when adverse results are notified or when any occupier complains of the quality or quantity of water being received.

Water mains are well distributed in this District; of the dwellings in our 21,945 acres, only 78 are not served with mains water. Eighteen of these have a private water supply to the Caldecote Hall and Flats, to which, as in years past, regular attention has been paid. In the year 10 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Three were not satisfactory, but increased chlorination was found to remedy the condition on each occasion.

Two samples of well water were taken at an isolated farm. Both gave poor results. The tenants were advised to boil the water before using for drinking purposes. The nearest mains supply is half a mile distant.

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## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Sewerage and Sewage Disposal facilities in each Parish were summarised in the 1961 Annual Report.

Over 90% of the dwellings in the District are connected to public sewers and this indicates that for a rural district sewerage systems are well distributed, but some are subject to overloading.

Three existing sewage works are worthy of special mention:-

1. Baddesley Ensor Parish - Where a new sewage works on a new site should be given top priority. The existing works is on the south side of and close to the village. Sewage is given some tank and filtering treatment and irrigation on a very small area of very sewage sick land. Serious pollution of a passing stream occurs and it will continue to get worse as additional development and re-development of the village proceeds. At the present time some 85 private new houses are being added on one site; 27 Council houses on another and proposals for clearance areas, re-development of the sites and development of three additional acres in the centre of the village are now being prepared and will make for further deterioration in the sewage works effluent.
2. Grendon Sewage Works - This obsolete and overloaded works is situate on the northern side of the village and is further removed from houses than the Baddesley Ensor one. New private and Council development on the watershed to this works is also giving rise to deteriorating inefficiency.
3. Hartshill Parish - About one third of the properties discharge sewage to convenient Nuneaton sewers. This would be a very satisfactory arrangement if so many stormwater connections had not been allowed to foul sewers in past years. The other two thirds of the Parish is served by a now inadequate and obsolete works which was built on an isolated site in a wood, the wisdom of the siting is now evident.

Agreement for the treatment of sewage at the Atherstone Works from the villages of Sheepy Magna and Ratcliffe Culey was reached with the Market Bosworth R.D.C. in March, 1962. Sewage from three Leicestershire villages is now treated at Atherstone Sewage Works, for a similar agreement was made in 1958 in respect of sewage pumped from Witherley village.

Following complaints of flooding at properties in Stafford Street in times of heavy storm, it was decided in August to invite tenders for new sewers in Stafford Street and Grove Road.



## HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION

We have five S.D. Refuse Collection Vehicles. Two are 18 cubic yard fore and aft tippers with compressing plates, commissioned December, 1961 and August, 1962. The other three are Side Loading Freighters, two of 7 cubic yards which have been in use since 1950 and 1951 and the other a 10 cubic yard which was bought in 1956. The three largest vehicles are used throughout the working week. One 7 cubic yard vehicle is used four days each week on the Rural Collection Route. The other is used in times of emergency and also for soil carrying at Hartshill Refuse Tip.

A 1956 Karrier which is fitted with a tipping tank, is used for collecting pail closet contents from some 196 premises on one day each week.

The Council does not undertake cesspit emptying, in any part of the District.

No materials whatsoever are salvaged from the refuse collected.

A Dust Bin Hire Scheme has been operated since 1949. Nearly 4,000 premises have hire bins at 7s.6d. per annum. 428 new dust bins were used in the year for replacements and new installations.

The manual employees work a 5 day week of 42 hours with the advantages of Superannuation and Sickness Benefit Schemes; two weeks of paid annual holiday with extra 3 days for 10 years of service and last, but not least, an original Bonus Incentive Scheme which has applied since 1955.

The Table on page 30, shews the collection areas; the number of premises in each area from which refuse is collected; the number of times all were cleared in 1962 and the number of employees serving each route.

In 1954, Sickness Benefit pay was £417. The average annual cost since the Bonus Scheme was adopted has been £141.

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5
Route	No. of Premises on Route	No. of Premises cleared in year	Av.No. of times all Premises cleared in 1962	No. of Refuse Collection Employees (Incl. Driver-Loaders)
Atherstone, Mancetter, Grendon and Baddesley Ensor.	3,031 (2,967)	134,203 (130,634)	46 (44)	4 (4)
Polesworth, Dordon, Warton, Birchmoor and Freasley.	2,465 (2,322)	122,256 (113,213)	48 (48)	3 (3)
Hartshill, Ansley and Ridge Lane.	1,677 (1,666)	78,829 (78,995)	47 (48)	2 (2)
Rural.	1,086 (1,078)	46,970 (50,193)	42 (47)	2 (2) (4 days only each week).
Whole District	8,259 (8,033)	382,258 (384,816)	45 $\frac{3}{4}$ (46 $\frac{3}{4}$ )	(-)
Night-Soil	196 (214)	11,108 (11,781)	52 (51)	2 (2) (1 day each week).

Figures in brackets refer to 1961.



### LITTER BINS

During 1960 the District was equipped with litter bins. There are now 249. The refuse collectors are paid a bonus of 1½d. per litter bin emptied. They also empty the large litter baskets on lay-bys on the trunk roads.

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### HOUSE REFUSE DISPOSAL

The number of loads of house refuse taken to the tips during 1962 was:-

#### Hartshill Tip

2,324

#### Pit Holes on Farms

180

(687 fewer loads than in 1961 - before we had the larger fore and aft tipping vehicles with compressing apparatus).

A charge of 4s.0d. per load is made at the tip for receiving loads of materials other than house refuse.

In October, 1961, a Planning Application was made by the Council to use as a refuse tip a void which had been created in a field at Dordon Hayes after Coal Outcrop Workings. The County Council refuse planning permission; the Dordon Parish Council and many residents of Dordon (up to ¾ mile distant from the site) objected. An Appeal has been lodged with the Minister against the Planning Refusal. At the end of the year it is known that the Local Inquiry will be on the 14th March, 1963.

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### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

General. In Table A below a total of 279 food premises within the Rural District are shown under six types. Certain infringements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, were found during routine inspections, no difficulty was experienced in having the defects remedied and in several cases improvements were made to the premises. The defects are listed in Table B.

The one remaining ice cream manufacturer, who had been operating in the district for many years, and satisfactorily so, ceased to make his product during the year when his premises were demolished for highway improvements.

The number of small bakehouses in the district has been static for the past three years but another one closed down at the end of the year under review. One public house also closed.

The number of fish frying establishments increased to 12 when premises previously used as such were re-opened after being closed for several years.

Quick Frozen Foods. During the last two years there has been a vast expansion in the sale of quick frozen foods, already some 50% of our food shops are selling the commodity and it has not gone without attention from this Department.

It is essential, for the maintenance of quality, that quick frozen foods should be properly stored in a special cabinet capable of maintaining a temperature of 0°F. (-18°C). Inspection of the cabinets and enquiries made during routine visits indicated that very few retailers appreciated this very low temperature or had much knowledge of the "do's and don'ts" of this relatively new food. For instance, out of over 50 retailers selling quick frozen foods, only three had suitable thermometers to check the cabinet temperature - and a thermometer is an absolute must for this purpose. Other irregularities were also found which resulted in bad storage and handling.

Advice was given on the matter and towards the end of the year a circular was sent to all retail premises drawing attention to the recommended methods of storage. This was followed up by further visits and a drive to get proper thermometers in as many cabinets as possible.

It should, perhaps, be emphasised that very few complaints are received of such food being unsound but storage at incorrect temperatures, even for short periods, very quickly affects the quality of the food. This is another case of the work of the department being directed, not only to clean food but also to the top quality obtainable.

TABLE A

Provision Shops	...	...	...	136
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	28
Fish Frying Shops	...	...	...	12
Bakehouses	...	...	...	14
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	14
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	75
				<hr/>
				279
				<hr/>

TABLE B

Improved storage and/or display of food	3
Provide constant supply of hot water	1
Defective supply of hot water	-
Improved washing facilities	1
Defective drainage	5
Unsatisfactory condition of floors, walls and ceilings	20
Unsatisfactory condition of utensils	3
Unsatisfactory handling of food	1
Unsatisfactory or defective closet accommodation	6
Improved closet accommodation	1
Unsatisfactory storage of refuse	-
Water laid in to cellar	5
Other miscellaneous defects	2
	<hr/>
	48
	<hr/>

Other foodstuffs inspected and condemned in foodshops during the year were:-

172 tins of meat, milk, fish, fruit and vegetables.  
33 lbs. Corned beef, ham and tongue.  
17 jars Jam.

### CAMPAIGN FOR CLEANER FOOD - "THE STORY OF A GERM"

Following the success during 1961, of "Horrible Habits" it was decided to produce a similar programme specifically for use in infants schools. "Horrible Habits" was a recorded programme, produced entirely by the Department, telling the story of an outbreak of food poisoning and intended for use in Junior and Senior Schools. The new programme had to be something very simple and short.

The head teachers of the four infants schools were approached for ideas and from the Polesworth Nethersole Infants School came a five verse song complete with musical score. In the final version these five verses were read as a poem, each verse being illustrated by a 25" x 20" colour picture. The poem was introduced by a simple narrative and likewise linked to a two verse song which closed the four minute programme.

The thanks of the Department are due to those who provided the poem and song and the necessary voices to present them; also to the young local artist who produced two sets of the pictures for illustration purposes.

During the year "The Story of a Germ" was used by 15 schools and heard by some 1,300 children.

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### SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Four slaughterhouses were licensed in the year 1962. Two are situated in the central area, one in the northern part and one in the southern part of the district.

All the slaughterhouses are in constant use and at "No. 1 Central" slaughtering is carried out every day of the week, including Sunday, throughout the year. All meat is inspected by your Public Health Staff. To them on alternate weeks the 5 day week does not apply.

The Slaughterhouses are kept in a very clean and satisfactory condition.

Slaughterhouses	Cows	Cattle excl. Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. 1 Central	58	1,538	106	4,625	5,509
No. 2 Central.	3	545	9	1,460	1,013
No. 1 North.		51	1	193	71
No. 1 South.		69	2	448	149
Totals	61	2,203	118	6,726	6,742

Seven steers and heifers (ten in 1961) were found to carry the larval stage cysts of the tape worm, taenia saginata of man. In all cases one cyst only was found in the masseter muscles or in the heart. Searches of other sites of predilection proved negative in all cases.



# MEAT INSPECTION

The following Table shews the number of food animals slaughtered and inspected during 1962. Also the numbers of these affected with diseases which necessitated condemnation of carcasses or parts of carcasses and organs and the percentage diseased. The figures in brackets apply to the year 1961.

Details	Cows	Cattle excl. Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (all inspected).	61 (52)	2,203 (2,084)	118 (138)	6,726 (7,137)	6,742 (6,470)
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	1 (2)	1 (1)	2 (2)	2 (5)	5 (5)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	18 (14)	354 (412)	4 (3)	29 (24)	905 (860)
Percentage affected with diseases other than tuberculosis.	31.14 (30.76)	16.11 (19.81)	5.08 (3.62)	0.46 (0.40)	14.09 (13.36)
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	- (-)	1 (4)	- (-)	- (-)	70 (74)
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	- (-)	0.04 (0.01)	- (-)	- (-)	1.03 (1.14)
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS.</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	- (-)	7 (10)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	- (-)	7 (10)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

FRESH MEAT, QUANTITY CONDEMNED, 1962.

Detail	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs
<u>DUE TO DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.</u>				
Carcases, parts and organs of Oxen	2	9	1	19
Carcases, parts and organs of Sheep		1	1	23
Carcases, parts and organs of Pigs	1	2	3	23
<u>DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.</u>				
Carcases, parts and organs of Oxen			1	14
Carcases, parts and organs of Pigs		6	2	19
Total	4	-	3	14

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT

Condemned meat is slashed and stained green by the meat inspectors and is then sold by the slaughtering owners to approved firms from outside the District who carry out processing.

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KNACKER'S YARDS

The Knacker's Yard off Boot Hill, Grendon, was licensed during the year ended 31st December, 1962.

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SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933-1954

25 slaughtermen's licences were renewed for the year 1962, and three new licences were granted.

## MILK SUPPLIES & DAIRIES

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, came into operation during 1961. Under these Regulations dealers' licences are issued by the Food & Drugs Authority, namely Warwickshire County Council.

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## FACTORIES

There were 74 factories on the Register at the end of 1962, and notifications were received from H. M. Inspector of Factories of six temporary factories, being works of engineering construction etc. The majority of outworkers in the District were employed by local hatting firms.

Routine inspection of factories was carried out as time permitted.

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## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT

During 1962, nine timed observations, each of one half hour duration, were made on factory chimneys. Three of these indicated an infringement of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and were followed up by visits to the factories concerned.

The daily measurement of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide pollution has been maintained at Atherstone, Polesworth and Hartshill on the same basis as previously and in collaboration with the Warwickshire Clean Air Council. The results obtained from four instruments (two at Atherstone) can be seen in graph form on pages 40 and 41.

The instrument measuring the pollution in Long Street shows a persistently high value when compared with the pollution level measured at the rear of the offices. During the period under review the average pollution in the street was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times that of the normal level in the town, the greater difference being during the month of July when it was over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the normal level. The highest level of Smoke pollution during the



year was recorded on the two days 6th and 7th December, during foggy weather. On those days the general level, in micrograms per cubic metre, was 1140 and 1120 respectively and the level of pollution in the street was 1472 and 1408 respectively.

Results obtained from a deposit gauge at the Council Offices and a lead peroxide candle at Bentley are shown in the table following.

The County Averages referred to in the graphs and tables are those given in the Annual Report of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council, and are derived from instruments covering the whole of Warwickshire.

It is interesting to note that the average Smoke pollution in the County for the year 1961/62 (April - March) was 85 micrograms per cubic metre, whilst the average level at Atherstone was 122 micrograms per cubic metre or 139% of the County Average. Only one other measuring station showed a higher degree of smoke pollution.

Month	Deposit Gauge		Lead Peroxide Cylinder	
	Total Deposit in Tons per Sq. Mile		Milligrams SO <sub>2</sub> per day per 100 sq.cm. Batch A.	
	Atherstone	County Average	Bentley	County Average
January	20.97 <sup>*</sup>	15.89	1.9	1.8
February	12.41	7.30	1.3	1.5
March	15.64	13.92	1.7	1.6
April	12.28	11.67	0.9	1.0
May	13.93	15.96	0.8	0.8
June	11.88	9.15	0.6	0.5
July	13.43	11.41	0.8	0.5
August	10.14	10.13	0.9	0.5
September	12.08	9.61	1.1	0.8
October	8.96	7.14	1.0	0.8
November	6.74	9.20	2.0	1.6
December	9.30	9.57	2.0	1.9
Averages	12.31	10.93	1.3	1.1

<sup>\*</sup>Gauge frozen when sample taken December, 1961. Average of January, 1962 and December, 1961 gives 13.64 per month.



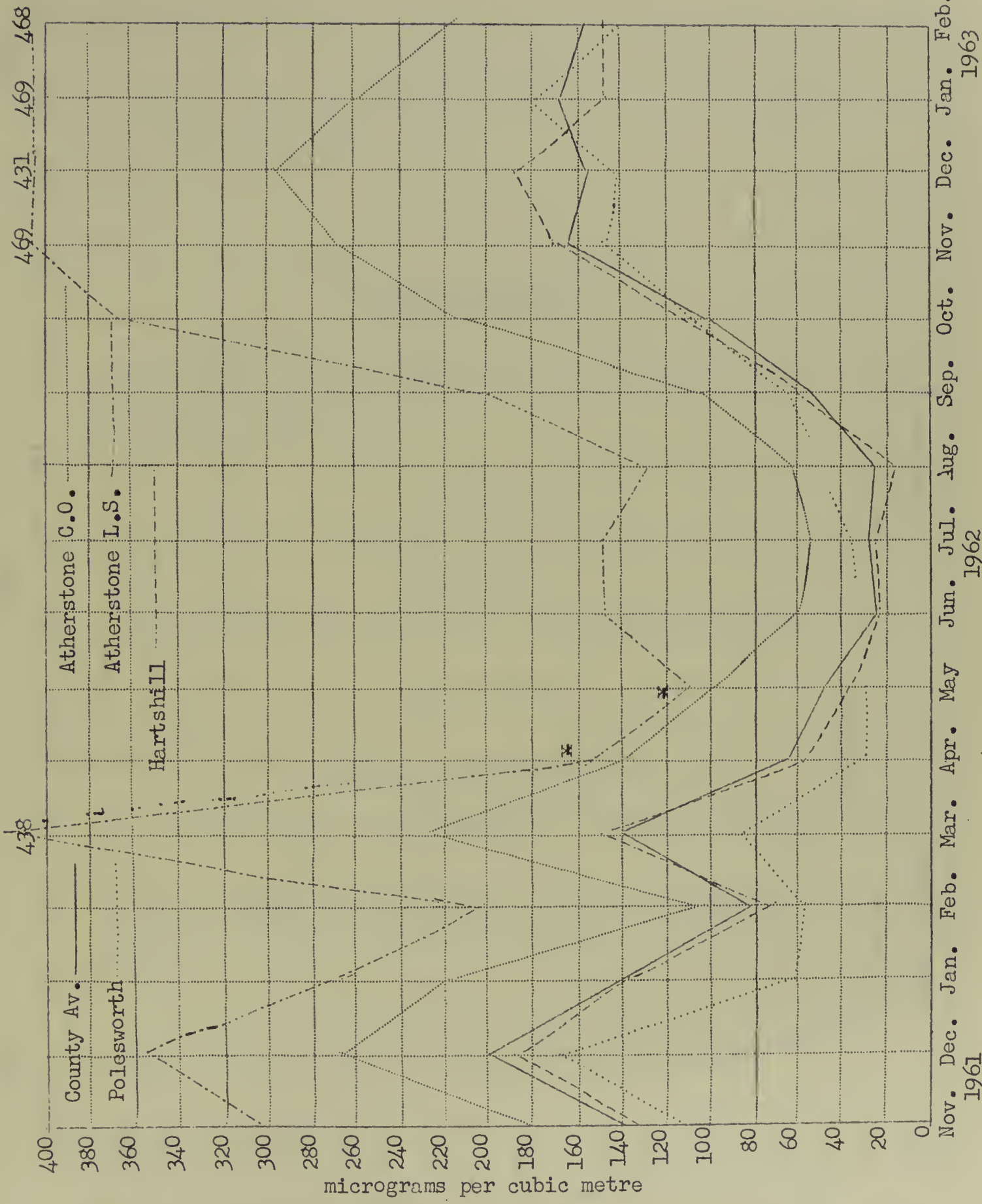


FIG. 1. SMOKE MEASURED BY DAILY VOLUMETRIC INSTRUMENT IN MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE.

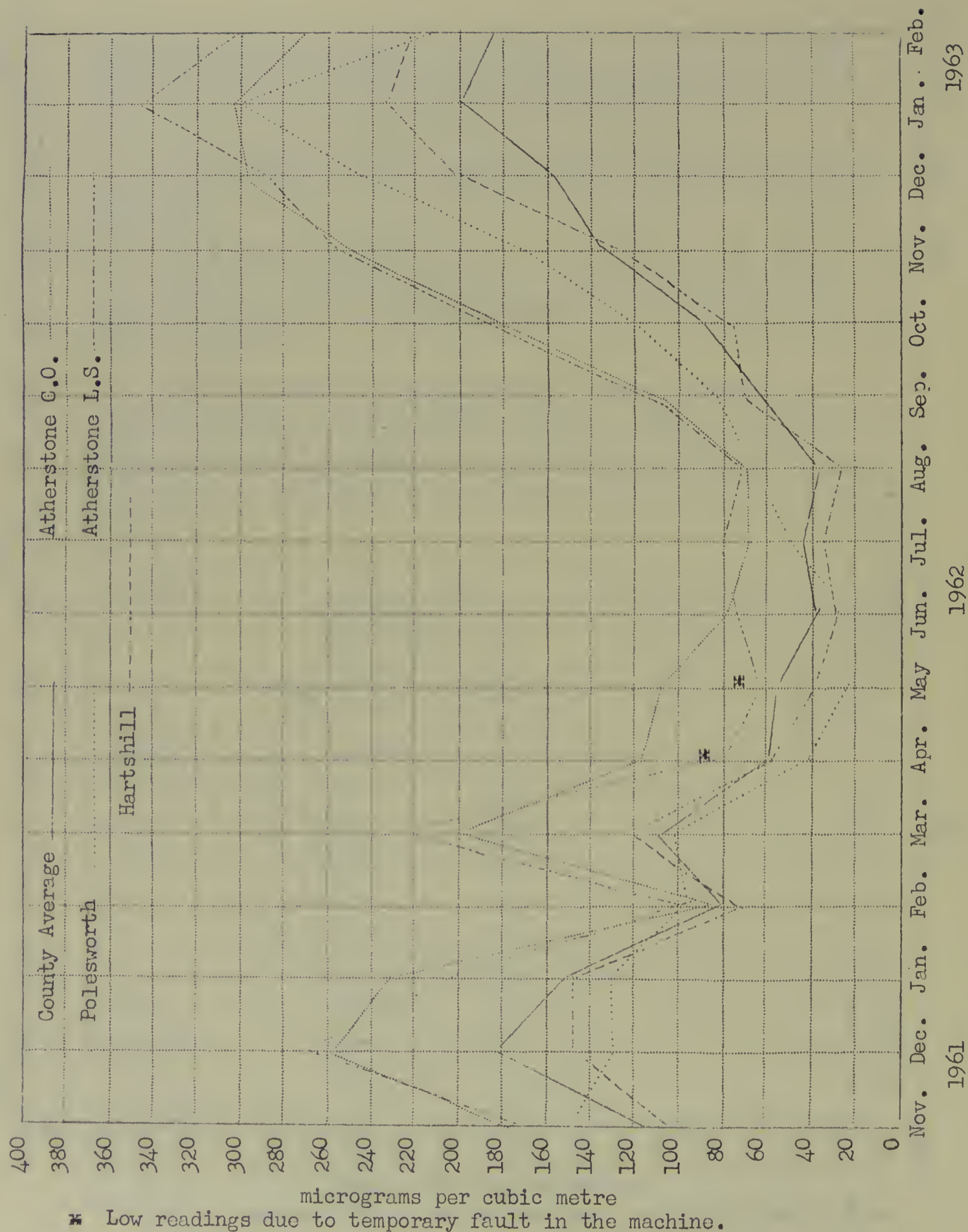


FIG. 2. SULPHUR DIOXIDE MEASURED BY DAILY VOLUMETRIC INSTRUMENTS IN MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no premises in the District where offensive trades are carried on.

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### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Free supply of disinfectant for prophylactic measures in houses where infectious disease exists is carried out from four premises in various parts of the District and from the Public Health Department.

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### CANAL BOATS

Occasional visits are paid to the docks and wharves.

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### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Contract Rodent Control commenced on the 1st January, 1957.

At the end of 1962, the value of Annual Contracts held was £930. All Contracts are made to expire on the 31st December each year. Most of the Contracts were immediately renewed for 1963.

All contract-holding premises are visited once each month after an initial extermination of rats. From 5 to 25 protected Warfarin baiting points are maintained at all premises.

All sewage works, refuse tips and Council Depots are dealt with on a Contract basis. We contract to the North East Warwickshire Water Board to keep their pumping station areas, depots and service reservoir grounds free from infestations.

One full-time Rodent Operative is employed. He is equipped with a 5 cwt. van and tools and materials. His diligent work is encouraged by giving him a pecuniary interest in the form of a 5% annual bonus on the value of all contracts held at the 14th December.

The cost of the Rodent Control Service, excluding administration, is in the region of £970 per annum. Because of income, only £80 per annum is a direct rate charge.

Only 63 complaints of rats were received in the year. 57 of these were from dwelling houses and 3 from schools. Dwelling houses are treated free of cost. Two complaints were from factories whereat Contract terms were offered or exterminations at cost plus 20% establishment charge. All the infestations reported were of very minor character.





